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Richmond Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of

Medical Officer of Health
for 1951



AUSTIN PRIESTMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Univ. Edin.)

**To the Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen
of the Richmond Rural District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1951.

It is noted that the live birth rate is below that for the rest of England and Wales, and one must regret that the infantile mortality rate remains in excess of that for the rest of England and Wales; the maternal mortality rate remains about the same and is in excess of that for England and Wales; the death rate remains favourable, the death rate from cancer is slightly lower than in 1950, as also is that from pulmonary tuberculosis and heart disease.

Among infectious diseases, measles and whooping cough were the most persistent and there was an increase in the number of cases of dysentery.

There was an increase in the number of successful vaccinations and a definite increase in immunisations.

As will be seen in the report of the Sanitary Inspector the new Housing Act calls for a considerable increase in the work of the Public Health Department, and owing to shortage of staff it has not been possible to carry out the intensive survey envisaged in the Hobhouse Report.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out, sometimes in company with the County Inspector, on water supplies and the treatment and disposal of sewage, but this side of Public Health administration has been greatly eased and improved by the appointment in the Spring of 1951 of a separate Surveyor with additional staff. But it is clear that the work of meeting all the housing needs will not be satisfactorily met until additional sanitary and clerical staff is made available.

The amount of preventive work continues to be carried out by all working in the Public Health Service, Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Officers, Nurses and Doctors.

Water Supplies. With regard to these, as will be seen in the report of the Sanitary Inspector, availability, quantity, quality and chemical nature all vary considerably and a great deal of work remains to be done, though a considerable amount has been and continues to be done.

Drainage and Sewerage. As will be seen in the Sanitary Inspector's report almost all the Council's sewage disposal works are inadequate or defective, and though a good deal of work has been done much remains to be done.

Refuse Collection. Arrangements cannot be called satisfactory.

Housing. There is still a big waiting list for houses and the Housing Survey is held up by shortage of staff; the housing shortage stands in the way of the abatement of over-crowding.

A modern Slaughter House is still urgently needed.

Inspection and Supervision of Food continues as usual.

Premises used for Preparation and Sale of Food. These present numerous deficiencies and it is to be hoped that correction will be pressed. One is pleased to see that twelve persons are producing for the market "T.T." milk, but it is to be hoped that more milk samples may be taken in future.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests is fortunately being pursued.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Austin Priestman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Univ. Edin.)

Sanitary Inspector: S. V. Needham, C.R.S.I., C.S.I.B., D.R.I.P.H.H.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector: O. H. Blades.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	78,681
Resident Population	...	...	30,290
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	2,771*
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1951	...	...	£127,220
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£520.0.0.
Rate in £ levied at 1st April, 1951	...	...	15/6

(*Not including Catterick Camp).

Topography of District.

The general contour of the District is a slope from the high land on the west to the more gentle undulations on the east, and ranges from about 1,200 O.D. to 200 feet O.D. The western portion is divided into two, the northern and southern portions by a deep ravine, the valley of the River Swale and containing the Borough of Richmond, prior to debouching on the more level area to the east.

The population is distributed in the villages and isolated farms throughout the District, which is mainly agricultural in character. Other industries in the District include: Quarries, Military Vehicle Workshops, Laundries, Dry Cleaners, and Bakeries. Employment for a section of the population is provided by these industries, which, with the exception of the Quarries, are chiefly centred around Catterick Camp.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births. The number of live births registered during the year was 443, as against 461 in 1950. The birth rate comparison shows that the rate for the District is less than the rate for the rest of England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 7, as against the same number for 1950, the rate again being less than that for the rest of England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons per 1,000 estimated population

		Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District 1951	...	14.62	.23
Richmond Rural District 1950	...	16.44	.25
England and Wales 1951	...	15.5	.36

Analysis of Births

				1951		1950	
				M	F	M	F
Live Births:—							
Legitimate	...	...		228	200	234	211
Illegitimate	...	...		7	8	10	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				235	208	244	217
Still Births:							
Legitimate	...	...		5	2	3	4
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—	—

Residential Distribution of Births

				Live Births		Still Births	
				M	F	M	F
Aldbrough	St. John	...	...	3	1	—	—
Aske		...	...	1	1	—	—
Bolton-on-Swale		...	...	7	5	—	—
Brompton-on-Swale		...	...	3	5	—	—
Brough		...	...	1	—	—	—
Caldwell		...	...	—	1	—	—
Catterick	Camp	...	...	132	127	4	2
Catterick	R.A.F.	...	...	11	5	—	—
Catterick	Village	...	...	18	6	—	—
Colburn		...	...	8	4	—	—
Dalton		...	...	1	1	—	—
Easby		...	...	1	1	—	—
East Appleton		...	...	—	1	—	—
East Layton		...	...	2	2	—	—
Ellerton on-Swale		...	...	—	1	—	—
Eppleby		...	...	1	1	—	—
Forcett		...	...	3	—	—	—
Gatherley		...	...	—	1	—	—
Gilling		...	...	6	8	—	—
Hudswell		...	...	—	1	—	—
Kirby Hill		...	...	—	1	—	—
Marske		...	...	5	1	—	—
Melsonby		...	...	5	4	—	—
Middleton	Tyas	...	...	1	6	—	—
Moulton		...	...	3	—	—	—
Newsham		...	...	1	4	—	—
North Cowton		...	...	3	2	—	—
Ravensworth		...	...	2	2	—	—
St. Martins		...	...	1	—	—	—
Scorton		...	...	10	10	1	—
Scotton		...	...	1	—	—	—
Skeeby		...	...	3	1	—	—
Sleegill		...	...	—	3	—	—
Tunstall		...	...	2	2	—	—
				235	208	5	2

Deaths. Maternal Mortality. During 1951 there was one case of a woman dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the District, the same number as in 1950.

Maternal Mortality Rates Comparisons per 1,000 total births

Richmond Rural District 1951	...	...	2.22
Richmond Rural District 1950	...	...	2.14
England and Wales 1951	...	...	.79

Cause of Death—Paralytic ileus, Caesarean section, Toxaemia of pregnancy. P.M.

Infantile Mortality. The number of infants (under one year) who died during the year was 18, the same number as in 1950, the rate again being in excess of that for the rest of England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Rates Comparisons per 1,000 live births

Richmond Rural District 1951	...	...	40.00
Richmond Rural District 1950	...	...	39.04
England and Wales 1951	...	...	29.60

Causes of Infantile Deaths, Sexes, Ages and Residential Distribution

Cause of Death	Sex	Age	Res. Distribution
Intracranial haemorrhage ...	M	8 hrs.	Ravensworth
Atelectasis P.M. ...	M	7 hrs.	Colburn
Acute gastro enteritis ...	M	11 mths.	Catterick Camp
Acute lobar pneumonia ...	F	11 mths.	Catterick Camp
Convulsion, laryngismus stridulus, tetany	F	2 mths.	Dalton
Atelectasis, prematurity ...	F	7 hrs.	Gilling West
Respiratory failure, cerebral haemorrhage, precipitate labour	F	20 hrs.	Catterick Camp
Natural causes, such being asphyxia from pressure of an abnormally large cystic thymus There was negligence of both parents. P.M.	M	5 mths.	Catterick Camp
Asphyxia neonatorum ...	M	5 mins.	Catterick Camp
Prematurity, placenta praevia, maternal haemorrhage ...	F	2 days	Catterick Camp
Exposure following birth, at which there was inattention	F	1 hr.	Newsham
Prematurity ...	F	3 days	Hipswell
Broncho pneumonia ...	M	4 wks.	Bolton-on-Swale
Gastro enteritis ...	M	6 mths.	Scorton
Circulation failure due to suffocation in an enfeebled, ill kempt and under-nourished child Suffocation was caused by mis- adventure by a blanket. P.M.	M	7 wks.	Hipswell
General toxæmia in a child weakened by the absorption from neglected sores on the body. The mother had wilfully neg- lected this child. P.M. ...	M	7 mths.	Catterick Camp
Misadventure from a certain slight amount of suffocation when sleep- ing with her parents and being already weakened by infection herpes zoster. P.M. ...	F	4 mths.	Catterick Camp
Broncho pneumonia ...	M	5 mths.	Hipswell

Deaths from all causes. During 1951 there were 147 deaths from all causes registered in the District, as against 140 in 1950. The death rate is again very favourable with that for the rest of England and Wales, and it is noted that 54 deaths were in the 55/75 and 44 in the over 75 years age groups; these may be compared with 50 in the first and 32 in the second age groups for 1950.

Death Rates Comparison—Death Rate per 1,000 population

Richmond Rural District 1951	...	...	4.85
Richmond Rural District 1950	...	...	4.98
England and Wales 1951	...	...	12.5

Causes of All Deaths, and Sexes

			M	F
T/B of Respiratory System	...	...	1	—
Other forms of T/B	...	...	1	—
Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	1	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	1	—
Measles	...	...	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	9	10
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	9	7
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	—
Other heart diseases	...	...	7	10
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	5	5
Influenza	...	...	2	5
Pneumonia	...	...	3	4
Bronchitis	...	...	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	3	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	10	5
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	5	1
All other accidents	...	...	4	3
Suicide	...	...	4	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	1	—
TOTALS			83	64

**Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes,
Rates and Comparisons with previous year**

	1951		1950	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer	18	.59	25	.89
Heart Disease	35	1.16	34	1.21
Respiratory Diseases (not T/B)	20	.67	6	.21
T/B—Pulmonary	1	.03	5	.18
T/B—Non-pulmonary	1	.03	2	.07
Other circulatory diseases	10	.33	2	.07
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	.62	10	.36
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TOTALS	104	3.43	84	2.99

Ages at death from all causes and comparisons with 1950

		M 1951	F	1950
From birth to 1 day	...	3	3	3
From 1 day to 1 week	...	—	2	6
From 1 week to 1 month	...	1	—	2
From 1 month to 1 year	...	6	3	7
Under 1 year	...	10	8	18
From 1 to 25 years	...	10	2	13
From 25 to 55 years	...	13	6	27
From 55 to 65 years	...	9	9	22
From 65 to 75 years	...	21	15	28
Over 75 years	...	20	24	32
TOTALS		83	64	140

Residential Distribution and Sexes of Deaths from all causes

		M	F
Aldbrough St. John	...	4	1
Aske	...	—	—
Bolton-on-Swale	...	2	1
Brompton-on-Swale	...	3	4
Brough	...	1	—
Caldwell	...	—	—
Catterick Camp	...	29	7
Catterick R.A.F.	...	1	—
Catterick Village	...	2	6
Colburn	...	2	2
Dalton	...	1	2
Downholme	...	2	—
East Layton	...	2	1
Ellerton-on-Swale	...	1	—
Eppleby	...	1	2
Gayles	...	—	1
Gilling West	...	1	7
Hipswell	...	2	2
Hudswell	...	1	—
Kirby Hill	...	—	1
Marske	...	1	—
Melsonby	...	1	7
Middleton Tyas	...	3	2
Moulton	...	1	—
Newsham	...	1	4
North Cowton	...	3	2
Olliver	...	—	1
Ravensworth	...	3	1
St. Martins	...	—	1
Scorton	...	10	2
Scotton	...	2	3
Skeeby	...	1	1
Tunstall	...	2	3
TOTALS		83	64

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 380 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, as against 341 in 1950. As in 1950, Measles accounted for the majority of cases, there being 152 cases in 1951 and 224 in 1950, whilst Whooping Cough accounted for 107 in 1951 as against 58 in the previous year.

Residential Distribution of Infectious Diseases

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneumonia	Chicken Pox	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Malaria	Cerebro Spinal Fever
Aske	3		1									
Bolton-on-Swale			1									
Brompton-on-Swale			3									
Caldwell			4					1				
Catterick Camp	13	65	66	12	36	1	17	2	1	2	1	2
Catterick R.A.F.		2	5									
Catterick Village		7	2		1							
Colburn		4	12									
Dalton			1	1	1							
Easby		2		1								
East Appleton	1											
East Layton	4											
Ellerton-on-Swale			2									
Eppleby			1									
Gilling West			1									
Kirby Hill		1			1							
Marske				1								
Melsonby			13									
Middleton Tyas			4									
Moulton			3									
Newsham		8	4	1	5							
North Cowton		1										
Ravensworth		1	2					1				
St. Martins	1	1	1									
Scorton	4	6	24	2		1						
Scotton		2	1				1					
Skeeby	1				2							
Tunstall		7										
Whashton			1									
TOTALS	27	107	152	18	46	2	18	4	1	2	1	2

Analysis and Comparison with Previous Year

Diseases		1951	1950
		No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	...	27	25
Measles	...	152	224
Acute Pneumonia	...	18	7
Chicken Pox	...	46	8
Erysipelas	...	1	1
Diphtheria	...	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	107	58
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	2	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	4	6
Dysentery	...	18	3
Malaria	...	1	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	..	2	—
Meningococcal Infection		2	1
TOTALS		380	341

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 9 notifications of Tuberculosis received during 1951, as against 10 in 1950; the analysis of these and of the two deaths from the same cause during the year are given below:—

Analysis of the Notifications of Tuberculosis

1 Male	Pulmonary	Caldwell.
3 Female	Pulmonary	Catterick Camp.
2 Female	Pulmonary	Colburn.
1 Female	Pulmonary	Gilling West.
1 Female	Pulmonary	Ravensworth.
1 Male	Pulmonary	Tunstall.

Analysis of the Deaths from Tuberculosis

1 Male aged 18	Non-pulmonary	Catterick Camp.
1 Male aged 45	Pulmonary	Catterick Camp.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATIONS

There were 169 successful vaccinations carried out during the year, as against 144 in 1950, and 160 immunisations, as against 107 in 1950. The above figures do not include vaccinations and immunisations carried out by military personnel on Catterick Camp, of which no records are held.

		Under 5 years	Over 5 years
Vaccinations	...	131	38
Immunisations	...	147	13

Residential Distribution of Vaccinations and Immunisations

				Vaccinations		Immunisations	
				Years of age		Years of age	
				under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5
Aldbrough St. John	...	...	...	2	—	6	—
Aske	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Bolton-on-Swale	...	...	...	2	3	1	—
Brompton-on-Swale	...	...	...	1	—	3	—
Brough	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Caldwell	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
Catterick Camp	...	...	...	50	7	35	1
Catterick R.A.F.	...	...	...	19	7	15	3
Catterick Village	...	...	...	15	5	16	—
Colburn	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
Dalton	...	...	...	4	1	3	—
East Appleton	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
East Layton	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Ellerton-on-Swale	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Eppleby	...	...	...	1	—	5	—
Forcett	...	...	...	—	—	2	1
Gatherley	...	...	...	1	—	2	—
Gayles	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Gilling West	...	...	...	7	1	6	1
Hudswell	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Marske	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Melsonby	...	...	...	2	—	5	1
Middleton Tyas	...	...	...	2	1	6	—
Moulton	...	...	...	3	—	1	—
Newsham	...	...	...	1	—	3	1
North Cowton	...	...	...	2	—	1	2
Scorton	...	...	...	13	7	15	1
Scotton	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Skeeby	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Sleegill	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Tunstall	...	...	...	1	4	2	—
West Appleton	...	...	...	—	—	1	2
Whashton	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
TOTALS				131	38	147	13

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1946

Section 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23 Domiciliary Midwifery.

Section 24 Health Visiting.

Section 25 Home Nursing.

Eight District Nurse/Midwives, employed by the North Riding County Council carry out the duties required by the above four sections of the Act in the District. As these nurses' districts border on adjacent authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits are not available, but their total figures of the visits paid are as follows:

Domiciliary Midwifery	...	3802
Health Visiting	...	5118
Home Nursing	...	3535

The majority of which refer to Richmond Rural District.

There are four Infant Welfare Centres in the District, at Catterick Camp, Catterick Village, Middleton Tyas and Scorton. The Catterick Camp Centre, which has weekly sessions, is attended by a lady Doctor employed by the County Council, whilst the other three are attended by local medical practitioners and hold monthly sessions. All are attended also by the nurse for that particular district.

Total number of attendances of children at Infant Welfare Centres:

Catterick Camp	...	...	4235
Catterick Village	...	...	375
Scorton	...	...	280
Middleton Tyas	...	...	200
TOTAL			5090

All the Centres are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly the Catterick Camp Centre, where the greatest concentration of population in the District occurs.

Section 27. Ambulance Service. The North Riding County Council provide this service by arrangement with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who have two vehicles stationed at Richmond. This service and a Hospital Car Service, under the Women's Voluntary Service, is shared with three other adjacent authorities. Both work smoothly and efficiently.

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care. In addition to my remarks on this section in my general comments it should be reported that free milk is supplied to tuberculous persons through the North Riding County Council.

Section 29. Domestic Help Service. This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during 1951 28 cases received service, the analysis being as follows:—

No. of cases	Need for Service	No. of hours service
7	Sickness of housewife	561½
13	Domiciliary confinement	876½
8	Chronic Sick	3872½
—		—
28		5310½

All the helpers are part-time.

Section 51. Mental Health. There are no Mental Health Committees in the District.

Dental Services. This service is provided by the North Riding County Council.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 27. No cases removed during the year.

The information given under the headings of "Topography of the District," "General Statistics," and the remainder of this report was compiled by your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. V. Needham, and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to him and his Staff for their co-operative work in the daily duties of the Department and for the great assistance in preparing this report.

WATER SUPPLIES

1. Particulars of Water Supplies.

Particulars of the existing supplies are as follows:—

(a) Council's Gandale Supply (piped)	(b) Council's Separate Schemes (piped)	(c) Private Supplies (piped)	(d) Individual Wells and Springs
Appleton (part) Bolton-on-Swale Brompton- on-Swale Brough Catterick Colburn (part)* Ellerton- on-Swale North Cowton Scorton Scotton Tunstall	Aldborough St. John Caldwell Dalton Downholme Eppleby Gayles Gilling (part)‡ Hudswell & Sleegill* Kirby Hill Layton East Melsonby Newsham Ravensworth Skeeby Whashton	Appleton (part) Aske Easby Gilling (part) Marske Middleton Tyas St. Martin West Layton <u>W.D. Supply:</u> Hipswell	Carkin & Forcett Moulton New Forest Stainton Stanwick St. John Uckerby Walburn
11 Parishes	14 Parishes (1 part)	8 Parishes (1 part)	7 Parishes

* Augmented by W.D. Supply.

‡ Also supplies Scotch Corner Hotel and Council Houses at Middleton Tyas.

As regards these supplies the following points are to be noted:

- (a) The Gandale supply, while supplying primarily the centred communities in the eleven parishes named, also supplies certain of the farms and is also available to supply the great majority of the farms within those parishes.
- (b) The Council's separate schemes supply primarily the centred communities in the fourteen parishes, the farms beyond the immediate vicinity of the villages relying on individual well and spring supplies. With regard to the Council's supply at Gilling, known as Cauldwell Spring, this supplies Council Houses at Gilling and Middleton Tyas, together with Scotch Corner Hotel and one or two farms in the vicinity of Scotch Corner.
- (c) The Estate supplies in the eight parishes are in general to farms; only in the cases of Gilling, Marske and Middleton Tyas are there centred communities of more than some 50 people. Hipswell and St. Martin also have larger centred communities, but are special cases since the former is within the area of Catterick Camp and is, therefore, supplied by the W.D. supply, and the latter, consisting mainly of dwelling-houses, is supplied from a private Borehole and from the Borough of Richmond.

- (d) Of the seven parishes which rely on individual wells and springs, only Moulton has a centred community of more than a few properties; the remainder consisting of scattered properties.

2. Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses—Council Supplies.

Samples of the Council's piped water supplies were taken during the year. The following are the particulars and the summarised results of these examinations:—

(1) **System:** Gandale.

Sample from: Gandale reservoir at intake—not chlorinated.

Source: Springs.

Date of Sample: 9th July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, but there was some indication of contamination by matters derived from the surface as indicated by the fact that the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 180 + per 100 ml. of sample.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvency was within limits accepted as safe.

(2) **System:** Gandale.

Sample from: Standpipe at Tunstall—Gandale system, after chlorination. **Source:** Springs.

Date of Sample: 9th July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of pollution by sewage or other form of undesirable drainage, but, for a chlorinated supply, the incidence of coliform organisms was too high, since the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 35 per 100 ml. of sample.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo solvency was within limits accepted as safe.

(3) **System:** Aldbrough St. John.

Sample from: Standpipe, Aldbrough St. John.

Supply Spring: Limestone Rock Outcrop—Pasture Land.

Date of Sample: 15th May, 1951.

Result: The sample afforded evidence of contamination by unsatisfactory pollution, due either to surface drainage or to other causes.

(4) **System:** Aldbrough St. John.

Sample from: Suction Well (Pump House) Aldbrough St. John.

Spring: Limestone Rock Outcrop—Pasture land.

Date of Sample: 15th May, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological.

Result: The sample afforded evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage, but extended investigation on the type of organisms responsible suggested it to be due more to soil drainage than to sewage pollution.

- (5) **System:** Aldbrough St. John.
Sample from: Reservoir Aldbrough St. John.
Source: Spring—Limestone Rock Outcrop—Pasture land.
Date of Sample: 15th May, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological.
Result: This sample also afforded very unsatisfactory results both with regard to the number of organisms growing on Agar @ 20/22deg. C., the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample being of the order of 80, and the Clostridium Welchii Test. Extended investigation, including differential tests for faecal type coliform organisms, resulted in a positive result.
- (6) **System:** Aldbrough St. John.
Sample from: Standpipe at Aldbrough St. John.
Source: Spring—Limestone Rock Outcrop—Pasture land.
Date of Sample: 29th June, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
Result: The chemical analysis of this sample was satisfactory in that there was no evidence of excessive amounts of nitrogenous constituents associated with sewage. On the other hand the Coliform Test indicated the probable number of these organisms to be of the order of 18+ per 100 ml. of sample, thus indicating contamination of unsatisfactory character.
Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvent action in respect of this sample was within limits which are generally recognised as being safe.
- (7) **System:** Caldwell.
Sample from: Standpipe at Caldwell.
Source: Springs rising in agricultural land.
Date of Sample: 29th June, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
Result: The chemical analysis was normal for an unpolluted supply in this area. In the bacteriological examination, although there was no evidence of direct pollution by sewage, the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 160 per 100 ml. of sample, thus indicating some contamination by surface drainage.
Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvent action was within limits regarded as safe.
- (8) **System:** Dalton.
Sample from: Standpipe at Dalton Village.
Source: Springs in Moorland pasture.
Date of Sample: 2nd July, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
Result: The chemical analysis afforded satisfactory results. On the other hand, the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 160 per 100 ml. of sample. This indicated contamination by undesirable drainage of surface origin.
Plumbo-solvent action: The amount of lead dissolved or eroded was within limits generally regarded as being harmless.

(9) **System:** Downholme.

Sample from: Standpipe at Downholme.

Source: Moorland springs.

Date of Sample: 26th June, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample was free from evidence of contamination by any undesirable form of drainage, and was of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

Plumbo-solvent action: There was a slight plumbo-solvent effect which was within generally accepted safety limits.

(10) **System:** Eppleby.

Sample from: Standpipe at Eppleby.

Source: Spring in cultivated land.

Date of Sample: 29th June, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample, judged both by the results of the chemical analysis and of the bacteriological test, was of a high order of organic purity and of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvent action was within generally accepted limits.

(11) **System:** Gayles.

Sample from: Standpipe at Gayles.

Source: Spring in disused quarry.

Date of Sample: 2nd July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by sewage or other foul drainage, but the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 17 per 100 ml. of sample, thus indicating some defect.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvency was within limits recognised as safe in a domestic supply.

(12) **System:** Gilling West (part).

Sample from: Caldwell Spring chamber, Gilling West.

Source: Spring.

Date of Sample: 26th June, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The chemical analysis of this sample afforded no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage, but the Coliform Test indicated some slight degree of contamination by surface drainage, since the number of these organisms was of the order of 9 per 100 ml. of sample.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvent action was evident, but within the probable limit of safety.

(13) **System:** Hudswell.

Sample from: Standpipe at Hudswell.

Source: Moorland spring, augmented by W.D. supply.

Date of Sample: 26th June, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The chemical analysis of this sample indicated it to be practically free from nitrogenous constituents associated with sewage. This opinion was borne out by the high degree or organic purity exhibited in the bacteriological examination.
Plumbo-solvent action: The water disclosed a degree of plumbo-solvency, but this was within accepted limits of safety for this purpose.

(14) **System:** Kirby Hill.

Sample from: Standpipe at Kirby Hill.

Source: Spring in pasture land.

Date of Sample: 2nd July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage associated with sewage, but the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 50 per 100 ml. of sample.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvency was within limits accepted as safe.

(15) **System:** Layton East.

Sample from: Standpipe at East Layton.

Source: Spring supply in plantation

Date of Sample: 3rd July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The sample was of a high order of purity judged both by the results of the chemical analysis and the bacteriological tests, and therefore, of good and wholesome quality for domestic purposes.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvency was within accepted limits for a potable water.

(16) **System:** Melsonby.

Sample from: Standpipe at Melsonby.

Source: Spring in cultivated farm land.

Date of Sample: 29th June, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by any form of undesirable drainage, the bacteriological examination indicated that it was of a very high order of bacterial purity, and of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Plumbo-solvent action: The action on lead was within the accepted limits of safety.

(17) **System:** Newsham.

Sample from: Standpipe at Newsham.

Source: Spring in pasture field.

Date of Sample: 2nd July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample afforded no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage. The probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 16 per 100 ml. of sample, thus indicating some defect which allowed surface water to find access to the supply.

Plumbo-solvent action: The amount of lead erroded or dissolved under the conditions of test was within the limit of safety.

(18) **System:** Ravensworth.

Sample from: Standpipe at Ravensworth.

Source: Spring in dis used quarry.

Date of Sample: 3rd July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: This sample was of a high order of purity judged both by the results afforded by the chemical analysis and the bacteriological tests.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo-solvency was within accepted limits for a potable water.

(19) **System:** Skeeby.

Sample from: Standpipe at Skeeby.

Source: Stone culvert carrying water, the source being unknown.

Date of Sample: 26th June, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The chemical analysis afforded satisfactory results in-so far as there was no excessive amount of nitrogenous constituent associated with undesirable drainage. The Coliform Test was unsatisfactory, since it disclosed a probable number of these organisms of the order of 6 per 100 ml. of water.

Plumbo-solvent action: Although the sample had some action on lead the amount either erroded or dissolved was within limits regarded as safe.

(20) **System:** Whashton.

Sample from: Standpipe at Whashton.

Source: Springs in covert adjoining pasture field.

Date of Sample: 3rd July, 1951.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The supply represented by this sample was of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

Plumbo-solvent action: The plumbo solvency was within limits accepted as being safe.

3. **Classification of Waters—Council's Piped Supplies:**

In accordance with a Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, the waters represented by the above samples are classified as follows:—

Class 1. Highly Satisfactory:

Eppleby, Hudswell, Layton East, Melsonby, Ravensworth and Whashton.

Class 2. Satisfactory:

Downholme.

Class 3. Suspicious:

Gilling and Skeeby.

Class 4. Unsatisfactory:

Gandale—before chlorination, Gandale—after chlorination, Aldbrough St. John, Caldwell, Dalton, Gayles, Kirby Hill and Newsham.

In interpreting this classification it must be understood that the quality and purity of a water may vary with the alterations in the amount of rainfall, etc., which may result in a water falling into a

given class at one examination and into an adjacent class at another examination. Further, the classification suggested refers essentially to waters distributed to populations of more than minimal size, and, as pointed out in the Memorandum, the bacterial flora of water is determined by so many factors which vary from one source of supply to another that it is impossible to lay down hard and fast standards for water as a whole. In deciding the merits of a water supply many factors must be taken into account. These include: any departures from previous analyses; the strata from which the water has been collected; recent rainfall and possible animal or vegetable contamination.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations, whilst giving valuable information, must only be regarded as additions to, and not as substitutes for, the local inspection of the source of supply. It is more advisable to concentrate on the protection of the sources, and, when necessary, on the adequate treatment of the water supplied, and to use the bacteriologist's report mainly as a check on the success of these endeavours.

4. Remarks—Quality of Council's Piped Supplies:

In amplification of the foregoing chemical and bacteriological examinations, the following observations should be noted:—

Gandale Supply:

The incidence of coliform organisms, of the order of 35 per 100 ml. of sample, was too high for a chlorinated supply. This indicated the chlorination to be inefficient, therefore, it was recommended that a thorough investigation into the efficiency, working and maintenance of the treatment plant be undertaken. Efficient chlorination should yield a water free from coliform organisms in 100 ml.

As sewage from the surrounding semi-permanent military camp gravitates to the area adjacent to the Gandale springs, and in order to obviate the risk of sewage percolating through into the springs it is recommended that this sewer be laid in iron pipes in lieu of the existing concrete and earthenware. Further, it is recommended that a larger protective area, embracing all the springs except the Air Ministry spring, be fenced off.

Aldbrough St. John:

Two samples of water were taken at Aldbrough St. John by the County Health Inspector on the 30th April, 1951, and the 4th May, 1951, respectively. The County Pathologist examined these samples and reported a moderate degree of contamination with coliform organisms, a proportion of which were faecal Bact. coli.

All consumers were advised, by means of publicly displayed notices, to boil all water intended for human consumption.

Further samples were taken—details on Pages 12 and 13—all of which were unsatisfactory.

As the exact location of the spring was not known, an attempt to trace the spring by a series of excavations was made, but this course proved to be unsuccessful.

In order to rectify the defect, a small chlorination plant has now been installed.

Caldwell:

Result of bacteriological examination indicated contamination by surface drainage. Results of previous examinations have been generally satisfactory.

Dalton:

The quality of this water supply has been unsatisfactory for several years and, in its present condition, cannot be regarded as being of satisfactory quality for human consumption.

Downholme:

Supply of good and wholesome quality for human consumption, but liable to surface contamination.

Eppleby:

Supply of satisfactory quality. Previous samples have been generally satisfactory.

Gayles:

Some defect indicated by the probable number of coliform organisms.

Gilling (Part):

Some slight degree of contamination by surface drainage indicated by Coliform Test. Previous samples have been satisfactory.

Hudswell:

The supply represented by the sample and samples taken previously indicated a supply of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Kirby Hill:

This supply is liable to surface contamination; a defect which should be rectified.

Layton East:

The sample represented a supply of a high order of purity. Previous samples have been generally satisfactory.

Melsonby:

The quality of this supply does not appear to vary, since all samples have been satisfactory and thus indicated a supply of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Newsham:

The sample afforded evidence of contamination by surface water. Results of previous examinations have been diverse.

Ravensworth:

The quality of this supply is constant, since all previous samples have been satisfactory.

Skeeby:

The Coliform Test was unsatisfactory, since it disclosed a probable number of these organisms of the order of 6 per 100 ml. of sample. Results of previous examinations have been diverse.

Whashton:

The quality of this supply appears to be constant, since all previous examinations have shewn satisfactory results.

5. Action Taken in respect of any Form of Contamination:

The results of the chemical and bacteriological examinations were reported to the Council, together with recommendations for rectifying the various defects. The Council's Engineer and Surveyor was instructed to investigate the cause of contamination as time and opportunity permitted.

6. Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses—Private Supplies:

Five samples of private water supplies were taken during the year. The following are the particulars and the summarised results of these examinations:—

- (1) **Sample from:** Pump in dwelling-house known as "The Mount," Scotton.
Source: Well.
Date of Sample: 23rd April, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological.
Result: The probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample was of the order of 3, but in conjunction with the results afforded by the Clostridium Welchii Test this was not a satisfactory result.
- (2) **Sample from:** Stream—intended to be utilised for domestic purposes.
Source: Spring.
Date of Sample: 24th April, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological.
Result: The count on Agar at 20/22deg. C. was excessive, and the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample was of the order of 180, but the Clostridium Welchii Test afforded a negative result.
- (3) **Sample from:** Scurragh Lane, Skeeby.
Date of Sample: 24th April, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological.
Result: This sample afforded evidence of some contamination of surface origin, since the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. was of the order of 50, and the count on Agar at 20/22deg. C. was excessive.
- (4) **Sample from:** Well—Forcett Vicarage.
Date of Sample: 20th July, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological.
Result: This sample was highly contaminated by drainage of very unsatisfactory quality. Not only was the count at both temperatures excessive, but the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample was of the order of 1,800 +
- (5) **Sample from:** Pump at Moulton.
Source: Spring.
Date of Sample: 10th and 16th July, 1951.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
Result: The sample afforded no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, and although the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 3 per 100 ml. of sample, this was considered admissable for a supply which is unchlorinated.

7. Action Taken in respect of Unsatisfactory Private Supplies:

In each case, with the exception of Moulton, advice was given with regard to the works required to be carried out in order to remedy the defects.

8. Rainfall.

The total rainfall recorded for the year 1951 was 35.32ins.; the comparative figure for the previous year was 31.07ins. The average rainfall recorded in Richmond, over a period of twenty-three years, is 29.80ins.

The actual monthly rainfall was as follows, the average figures for each month being also given:—

Actual—1951			Average—Over 23 years	
1.82ins.	...	January	..	3.01ins.
3.35ins.	...	February	...	2.19ins.
3.49ins.	...	March	...	1.84ins.
1.39ins.	...	April	...	1.87ins.
4.79ins.	...	May	...	1.93ins.
.83ins.	...	June	...	2.20ins.
1.05ins.	...	July	...	2.53ins.
4.94ins.	...	August	...	3.07ins.
1.17ins.	...	September	...	2.67ins.
1.36ins.	...	October	...	2.92ins.
7.25ins.	...	November	...	3.20ins.
3.88ins.	...	December	...	2.37ins.

9. Quantity of Council's Water Supplies:

As the Council's supplies are all from springs and as no records are available of the yield of these springs, their adequacy for present requirements can only be judged on local information.

During the year a minor shortage of water was experienced at Caldwell and Melsonby, but otherwise, the quantity of water throughout the District was satisfactory.

It should, however, be noted that the Gandale, Eppleby, Gilling (part), Hudswell, East Layton and Whashton supplies have, on past occasions, been inadequate.

With the advent of sewerage facilities and an increased supply for agricultural purposes, the future quantities required would be greatly increased; therefore, the existing supplies cannot be regarded as adequate for the future.

10. Degrees of Hardness—Council's Piped Supplies:

The following table shows the classified degrees of hardness for each water supply:—

Soft:	Temporary Hardness		Permanent Hardness	
	degrees		degrees	
Dalton	...	6.10	...	2.70
Downholme	...	5.70	...	2.90
Gayles	...	5.6	...	3.9
Kirby Hill	...	8.9	...	3.3
Moderately Hard:				
Newsham	...	14.9	...	4.0
Whashton	...	14.90	...	2.90

Hard:

Gandale—not chlorinated	17.7	...	...	4.3
Gandale—chlorinated	18.3	...	...	4.7
Melsonby	...	18.5	...	6.30
Ravensworth	...	16.80	...	5.80

Very Hard:

Aldbrough St. John	...	23.0	...	9.0
Caldwell	...	23.2	...	7.2
Eppleby	...	22.0	...	7.4
Gilling (part)	...	20.60	...	7.0
Layton East	...	23.50	...	7.10
Skeeby	...	23.10	...	8.10

11. Plumbo-solvent Action—Council's Piped Supplies:

The following table sets out the results of analyses:—

Supply:		Action on Lead, dissolved or erroded			
Gandale (Chlorinated)	...	0.028	part per 100,000 (24 hrs.)		
Gandale (Not Chlorinated)	...	0.035	"	"	"
Aldbrough St. John	...	0.03	"	"	"
Caldwell	...	0.045	"	"	"
Dalton	...	0.05	"	"	"
Downholme	...	0.015	"	"	"
Eppleby	...	0.035	"	"	"
Gayles	...	0.038	"	"	"
Gilling (part)	...	0.03	"	"	"
Hudswell	...	0.02	"	"	"
Kirby Hill	...	0.036	"	"	"
Layton East	...	0.03	"	"	"
Melsonby	...	0.04	"	"	"
Newsham	...	0.038	"	"	"
Ravensworth	...	0.04	"	"	"
Skeeby	...	0.045	"	"	"
Whashton	...	0.03	"	"	"

Since all the Council's water supplies have an average pH value of 7.5 and the majority a Temporary Hardness of over 18 degrees, it is unlikely that such supplies would have any marked action on lead service piping.

12. Improvements and Extension Executed During the Year:

The following extensions were made to the Council's water mains during the year:—

Colburn Lane (Chapel) Housing Site: The work of laying 570 yards of 3ins. Spun Iron main was commenced during 1950, and completed during the year under review. The main supplies 34 houses.

Colburn Lane No. 2 Site: The existing main was extended for a distance of 280 yards with 3ins. "Everite" main, in order to provide a water supply to 28 houses.

Brompton-on-Swale: Communication pipes were laid to supply the south side of the village of Brompton-on-Swale.

The following improvements were carried out during the year:—

Aldbrough St. John: A small chlorination plant was installed.

Brompton-on-Swale: Part of the existing 3ins. main was diverted, in order to obviate the danger of erosion by the River Swale.

Cauldwell Spring, Gilling West: The work, consisting of an extension to the existing pumphouse and the construction of a 20,000 gallons pumpwell, was commenced during the year.

13. Proposed Schemes:

It is anticipated that the work of extending existing mains for the purpose of providing a water supply to Housing Sites at Sleegill, Ravensworth, Tunstall and Hudswell, will commence during the year 1952.

14. Water Consumption—Gandale System:

No figures are available to show the total consumption on this system, since the meter was removed and has not been replaced. The estimated average consumption during the year appears to be approximately 65,000,000 gallons.

15. Water Consumption—Other Supplies:

There is insufficient information available regarding the consumption on other supplies, as these supplies are not metered.

16. Connections Made to the Council's Water Mains:

28 connections were executed to the Council's water mains during the year, classified as follows:—

Water for domestic purposes	...	...	20
Water for agricultural purposes	...	...	5
Water for domestic and agricultural purposes			1
Water for Council Houses	...	...	2

17. Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-Houses Supplied from Public Water Mains:

It is regretted that this information cannot be given, since no accurate records are available.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

18. Additions and Extensions Executed During the Year:

The following are particulars of extensions carried out during the year:—

Colburn Lane (Chapel) Housing Site: The work generally consisted of extending the existing sewer for a distance of 350 yards with 6ins. glazed earthenware pipes, together with necessary manholes, etc., to serve 34 Council Houses.

Colburn Lane No. 2 Site: The existing sewer was extended for a distance of approximately 200 yards to serve 28 Council Houses.

19. Portion of District still requiring Sewerage System:

The following parishes remain unsewered: Aldbrough St. John, Colburn Village, Downholme, Gayles, Gilling West, Tunstall, Kirby Hill, East Layton, Marske, Moulton, Ravensworth, Tunstall, Whash-ton, Newsham and West Layton.

20. Portion of District requiring Improvement of Defective Sewers:

The existing sewerage systems in the following villages are unsatisfactory, and require extensive improvements and additions: Bolton-on-Swale, Caldwell, North Cowton, Dalton and Eppleby.

21. Sewerage—Estates and Isolated Properties:

The following estates and isolated properties have no sewerage system: Appleton, Aske, Brough, 'Carkin, Easby, Forcett, Ellerton-on-Swale, New Forrest, Stainton, Stanwick St. John, Uckerby and Walburn.

23. Inadequate and Defective Sewage Disposal Works:

Almost all the Council's sewage disposal works are inadequate or defective.

24. Sewerage Schemes:

The Council's Consulting Engineer has submitted formal proposals in connection with sewerage schemes for Aldbrough St. John, Eppleby, Hudswell, North Cowton and Newsham. The Council have adopted these schemes and the necessary documents have been submitted to the various Authorities for approval.

25. Work to be Executed during the Year 1952:

It is anticipated that sewers and small disposal works will be provided during 1952 to serve Housing Sites at Ravensworth, Sleegill, Tunstall and Hudswell. The works at Tunstall and Hudswell are intended as a temporary measure only.

REFUSE COLLECTION

26. Refuse Collection Service:

Refuse is collected weekly throughout the District, with certain exceptions, by a Contractor engaged by the Council. Although this service is administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, it is known that collection arrangements generally could not be regarded as satisfactory, since many complaints regarding non-collection were received from the public.

Refuse is not collected in the following areas within the District: Appleton, Stainton, Marske, and part of Catterick Camp—which is collected by the Military Authorities.

HOUSING

27. Building Byelaws:

57 Plans were submitted to the Council during the year, for approval under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Building Byelaws 1938. The buildings, in respect of which the plans were submitted, are classified as follows:—

New dwelling-houses	...	...	...	8
Conversions to provide extra accommodation				8
Agricultural buildings	...	...	...	33
Others (general alterations, garages, etc.)				38

28. Building Licensing—Defence (General) Regulations 1939:

26 Licences were issued during the year under the Control of Civil Building Defence Regulations 56A. The value represented by these licences being £8,221.

29. Private Enterprise Building:

10 Licences were issued during the year for new dwellings; the total value being £18,405.

30. Number of Houses Erected by the Council:

44 Council Houses were completed and occupied during the year. Details of the number and situation of these houses are as follows:—

Catterick	...	...	...	22
Carkin	...	...	...	4
St. Martin	...	...	...	12
Skeeby	...	...	...	6

31. Applications for Council Houses:

The following is a list of the number of applications received for Council Houses:—

Aldbrough St. John	..	...	6
Brompton-on-Swale	...	...	16
Catterick	...	...	17
Colburn	...	...	253
Cowton North	...	...	10
Eppleby	...	...	5
Gilling West	...	...	13
Hudswell	...	...	12
Kirby Hill	...	...	1
Melsonby	...	...	7
Middleton Tyas	...	...	10
Newsham	...	...	3
Ravensworth	...	...	8
St. Martin	...	..	16
Sleegill	...	...	7
Scorton	...	...	18
Scotton	...	...	9
Skeeby	...	...	6
Tunstall	...	...	9
			<hr/> 426 <hr/>

32. Housing Act, 1949, Section 20:

No applications were received for grants under Section 20, during the year.

33. Housing Survey:

As directed by the Council, the Housing Survey has been proceeded with as far as reasonably practicable, but it is regretted that due to shortage of staff little progress has been made.

Details of the houses surveyed to date are as follows:—

Progress details of the Survey	No. of Houses Surveyed	Categories				
		1	2	3	4*	5
Totals to date:	564	44	230	227	36	61

* Note—Figures in this column include houses also accounted for in columns 2, 3 and 5.

- Categories:
1. Satisfactory in all respects.
 2. Minor Defects.
 3. Repairs or structural alterations.
 4. Suitable for Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.‡
 5. Unfit.

(The above categories are in accordance with the classification recommended by the North Riding of Yorkshire Technical Sub-Committee—19th January, 1945).

‡ Note: The Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1938, expired on 30th September, 1945.

34. Notices Served during the Year:

The following table shows the number of notices served during the year:—

Preliminary Notices under Housing Act 1936 ...	...	10
Statutory Notices under Section 9, H.A. 1936 ...	...	4
Notices of Time and Place under Section 11, H.A. 1936		10

35. Abatement of Overcrowding:

No Abatement Notices in respect of overcrowding were served during the year.

Generally, the abatement of overcrowding must stand deferred, due to the great shortage of housing accommodation. At the same time, it is recommended that the Council exercise control over Council houses, in order to ensure that the number of occupants in each house is not in excess of "the permitted number of persons."

36. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year:

Housing:

Under the Public Health Acts:—

No. of visits	2
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Under the Housing Acts:

No. of visits	25
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Overcrowding:—

No. of visits	4
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Filthy or Verminous Premises:—

No. of visits	1
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Miscellaneous Housing Visits	74
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Council's Premises	13
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119

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

37. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

During the year the undermentioned premises were inspected and registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, for the purpose of retailing pre-packed ice-cream:—

Owner or Occupier	Situation of Premises
Messrs. Farm Products ...	Catterick Camp.
Mr. G. Fear ...	Brompton-on-Swale.
Mr. S. Lovell ...	Skeeby.
N.A.A.F.I. ...	Mons Lines, Catterick Camp.
N.A.A.F.I. ...	Shute Road, Catterick Camp.
N.A.A.F.I. ...	Marne Lines, Catterick Camp.
N.A.A.F.I. ...	Kemmel Lines, Catterick Camp.
N.A.A.F.I. ...	Bourlon Lines, Catterick Camp.
J. Rogerson ...	Scotton.
G. W. Bewick ...	Catterick Camp.
Messrs J. Freak & Sons ...	Walkerville, Catterick Camp.
N.A.A.F.I. ...	R.A.F. Station, Catterick.
H. B. Hamilton ...	High Street, Catterick.
A. Stanwix ...	Ravensworth.

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, up to 31st December, 1951, numbered 33.

38. Unsound Food.

The following items of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Quantity			Description
37 lbs.	...	...	National Butter.
1 tin	...	...	Beans
2 tins	...	...	Tomatoes
1 tin	...	...	Apricots
6 sts.	...	...	Cod
18 doz.	...	...	Meat pies
21 doz.	...	...	Fruit pies
7 lbs.	...	...	Bacon
14 lbs.	...	...	Cod
2 bags	...	...	Coconuts
35 lbs.			Margarine

39. Licences in Respect of Slaughter-houses

The following licences were renewed during the year, under Section 57 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938:—

Name of Applicant			Situation of Premises
Mr. L. Lancaster	...	...	North Cowton.
Mr. J. S. Park	...	...	Downholme.
Mr. J. H. Bennison	...	...	Scorton.
Mr. A. E. Dodds	...	...	Ravensworth.
Mr. T. W. Martin	...	...	Melsonby.
Mr. F. Brown	...	...	Scorton.
Mr. W. S. Swainston	...	...	Catterick

There are 8 licensed slaughter-houses, for the slaughter of pigs only, within the District.

40. Hygiene—Dogs in Food Shops, Restaurants, Etc.

In accordance with a circular issued by the Ministry of Food, notices, signed by the Medical Officer, requesting the public to co-operate in keeping dogs out of food shops, were issued to all food traders within the District.

Generally, the food traders were willing to co-operate and were only too pleased to display the notice.

41. Premises used for Preparation or Sale of Food.

There are 66 premises within the District used for the sale of food. This figure includes canteens, but excludes fried fish and chip shops and licensed premises.

During the year all these premises were inspected in order to ascertain whether or not they complied with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Whilst conditions vary in the different types of premises within the District, it is possible to summarise the common defects which may be met with in the "Village Store" type of premises, as follows:

- (1) Use of premises not designed to comply with the essential requirements for the sale and storage of food.
- (2) Use of premises which are inadequate for the storage of all the various goods offered for sale.
- (3) Lack of refrigerated accommodation.
- (4) Absence of proper facilities for personal cleansing.
- (5) Structural deficiencies and defects—floors, walls, ceilings constructed of unsuitable material.

- (6) Absence of clean, washable overalls and headcoverings for female personnel.
- (7) Absence of adequate facilities for the cleansing and sterilisation of utensils.
- (8) Inadequate provision for protecting food from contamination by flies, etc.
- (9) Badly sited equipment and goods, rendering the efficient cleansing of premises difficult.
- (10) Lack of adequate lighting and ventilation.
- (11) Lack of attention to the simple rules of food hygiene.
- (12) Absence of satisfactory methods for preventing rodents gaining access to the premises.

42. Fish-frying Premises.

There are 8 fish-frying premises within the District. All premises were inspected during the year, when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

43. Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

During the year licences for the production of designated milk were granted to the undermentioned producers:—

Name and Address	Designation
Mrs. S. J. Turnbull, Middleton Tyas ...	"Tuberculin Tested"
Messrs. E. & T. Nelson, Scorton ...	"
Mr. H. C. Baker Baker, Gilling West ...	"
Mr. W. R. Anderson, Caldwell ...	"
Mr. J. Jameson, Aldbrough St. John ...	"
Mr. J. W. Pennock, Forcett ...	"
Mr. R. Barry, Gayles ...	"
Mr. R. F. Herrin, Gayles ...	"
Messrs. A. & J. Wray, Catterick ...	"
Mr. J. T. Jobling, Hudswell ...	"Accredited"
Mr. R. Oliver, Tunstall ...	"Tuberculin Tested"
Mr. J. Player, Aske ...	"
Messrs. R. A. & M. Wilson, Scorton ...	"

During the year one "T.T." licence was cancelled, two "T.T." licences suspended, one "T.T." revoked and two "Accredited" licences terminated.

One sample of milk was taken during the year. This sample fulfilled the requirements of the Methylene Blue Test as laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA

44. Public Health Act, 1936.

The following table gives particulars of the formal action taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year under review:—

Section 39:	Number of Notices served
Unsatisfactory and defective drainage	1
Section 89 (2):	
Insufficient sanitary conveniences ...	1
Section 93:	
Nuisances ...	4

In addition to the above, 28 informal notices were served.

45. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year:

General Sanitation:—

Water Supply	...	...	90
Drainage	...	...	170
Stables and piggeries	...	...	30
Offensive trades	...	...	2
Fried-fish shops	...	...	8
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	1
Workshops	...	...	1
Public conveniences	...	...	20
Licensed premises	...	...	16
Refuse collection	...	...	1
Refuse disposal	...	...	6
Rodent control	...	...	67
Schools	...	...	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	63
Sewage disposal works	...	...	35
Emergency mortuary accommodation			6
			<hr/> 525 <hr/>

Infectious Diseases:—

Visits re disinfection	20
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46. The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The sewer systems at Skeeby, Brompton-on-Swale, Eppleby, Middleton Tyas, Melsonby and Scorton were tested during the year in order to ascertain the degree of infestation by rats. Manholes scattered evenly throughout the various systems were prebaited with damp sausage rusk, and inspected two days later. By this method it was possible to ascertain the sections of sewer requiring treatment, and where necessary treatment was carried out in accordance with the procedure recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Rats were present in all the sewer systems except Brompton-on-Swale, the largest infestations being at Scorton and Skeeby.

Control measures were also carried out at the Council's refuse tips.

47. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The following table gives particulars of work under these Acts carried out during the year:—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Council	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Council	30	10	—
Total	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 10	<hr/> —

2. Cases in which defects were found — NIL.

3. Outwork—Sections 110 and 111.

Section 110. Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers	No. of cases of default	No. of prosecution.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ...	One	Nil	Nil

Section 111.

No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nil	Nil	Nil

AUSTIN PRIESTMAN.





